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For the Recorder.

ROBERT LEIGHTON, D. D.

Among the most eminently pious men of the Christian church, Archbishop Leighton holds a place of distinction. Few, if any, have excelled him in knowledge of divine things, or in conformity to the holy standard of Christian living. He was born in London A. D. 1611. The period was eventful, and the character of the times for a few subsequent years was calculated to have much influence in the formation of the opinions and sentiments of a mind quickly sensitive to whatever was erroneous or unjust. His education was completed at Edinburgh in 1631, and he then appears to have passed about ten years either in some retired occupation, or in foreign travel. He was ordained a minister in Scotland, according to the Presbyterian system of church polity, on the 16th December 1641, being, it would appear, in the 30th year of his age.

After having been for some time employed in the duties of a parochial minister, he was called from his comparative seclusion, though more pleasant sphere, to the office of Principal of the University of Edinburgh. We are not well, or at least minutely informed of the manner of his life in this station. That his time and care were given to the interests of those over whom he was placed, in a manner worthy of his own exalted character and views, is attested by the lectures, prayers, and exhortations which the duties of the station called from him, and which form a valuable portion of his remaining works. His resignation of the office of principal of the University took place in 1660, or 61. The style of Leighton's sentiments, and the high order, the almost seraphical tone of his piety, may be seen, imperfectly indeed, in a letter written as his biographer supposes at the period of his life now spoken of. It is for this reason introduced here, and is as follows:

Sir: Oh what a weariness is it to live among men, and find so few men, and among Christians, and find so few Christians; so much talk and so little action, religion almost turned to a tune and aerial words, and almost all our pretty discourses pusillanimous and base, and so easily dragged into the mire, self, and flesh, and pride and passion, domineering while we speak of being in Christ and clothed with Him, and believe it because we speak it so often and so confidently. Well I know you are not willing to be thus gulled, and having some glances of the beauty of holiness, aim no lower than perfection, which in the end we hope to attain, and in the mean while the smallest advances to it are worth more than crowns and sceptres. I believe it, you often think on those words of the blessed champion Paul, 1 Cor. ix. 24. "Know ye not, that they which run in a race, run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run, that ye may obtain. And every man that striveth for the mastery in temperate in all things. Now they do it to obtain a corruptible crown; but we an incorruptible. I therefore so run, not as uncertainly; so fight I, not as one that beateth the air; but I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection: lest that by any means when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway." There is a noble guest within us. O! let all our business be to entertain him honorably, and to live in celestial love within, that will make all things without be very contemptible in our eyes. I should rove on did I not stop myself, it falling out well too for that, to be hard upon the past hours, ere I thought of writing. Therefore good night is all I add; for whatsoever hour it comes to your hand, I believe you are as sensible as I, that it is still night, but the comfort is, that it draws nigh toward that bright morning that shall make amends. Your weary fellow pilgrim.

R. L.

One or two sentences, concluding a beautiful valedictory oration delivered to the students on the occasion of his retirement from the office of Principal in the University, may be added as illustrative of Leighton's piety and affection.

"Let prayer not only be the key which opens the day, and the lock that shuts the night; but let it be also from morning to night our staff and stay in all our labours, and enable us to go cheerfully up into the mount of God. Prayer brings consolation to the languishing soul, drives away the devil, and is the great medium, whereby all grace and power is communicated to us."

"May our dear Redeemer Jesus, impress upon your minds a lively representation of his own meek and immaculate

heart, that in the great and last day, he may by that mark know you to be his; and together with all the rest of his sealed and redeemed ones, admit you into the mansions of eternal bliss."

His exercise of the duties of this station, which it is said Leighton had accepted because "in it he was wholly separated from all church matters," was thus brought to an end. As to religion there was some prospect of peace, and the Church looked for a brighter day. The troublous period of Cromwell's usurpation had terminated, and the second Charles now occupied the throne, and ruled with some leniency, if not with wisdom, over a people who had destroyed the life of his father, and their sovereign. The restoration of the monarchy, was accompanied with the reinstatement of the English Episcopal Church throughout the kingdom of Great Britain.

In the re-establishment of Episcopacy Leighton's part was somewhat conspicuous. It is said, he was much entreated, but it is certain, he acted conscientiously. This was allowed to him by even his theological opponents; and of personal opponents it would seem that he had none. His high standing as a scholar and divine, was the reason of his being selected to fill one of the vacant Bishoprics in Scotland. He did not wish it, but would gladly have evaded the honor. He was consecrated, however, at Westminster, on the 12th of December 1661, after having received the orders of Deacon and Priest, according to the ritual of the Church of England. This step, while it was matter of satisfaction to the friends of the Church of England, did not alienate those with whom Leighton had before associated, and with whose ecclesiastical polity and form of doctrine he had symbolized; they acknowledged that he was far above any thing selfish, and was steadily conscientious. Men of all parties continued still, and indeed many were now first brought to allow and feel the influence of a holy and truth-loving example in him.

From Dumblane, his first Episcopal jurisdiction, he was advanced, about 1670, to the Archiepiscopal see of Glasgow. This promotion, though it showed his acceptability with all, was only considered by himself as a trial of him, an increase of the burthen of responsibility he already felt to be too great. He did not continue very long in the discharge of the duties of this high station, but resigned his charge in 1774, having held it for four years. If, respecting Christians, we be told that *they are the light of the world*, then in proportion to their elevation, will be their conspicuously, and the illumination they will truly shed upon the world. It was so with Leighton. The light of his holy character shone brilliantly and could not be hid, in proportion as it was raised high to human view.

The remaining ten years of the life of the Archbishop, were passed in retirement and devotion. Solitude was delightful to him, for the sake of the opportunity it gave of spiritual contemplation. He is said, nevertheless, to have been serene and cheerful. After having enjoyed his chosen retirement for some time, he was solicited by the King to return to active life; but this proposition, his biographer observes, for some reason, "fell to the ground, and the venerable Bishop was left quietly to pursue the method of life he loved, to meditate upon eternity, and to prepare for it." The Sabbath, (to quote further,) was his delight, and no slight hindrance could keep him from the house of prayer. Upon one occasion when he was indisposed, the day being stormy, his friends urged him on account of his health not to venture to church: "Were the weather fair," was the reply, "I would stay at home, but since it is otherwise, I must go, lest I be thought to countenance by my example, the irreligious practice of allowing slight hindrances to keep me from public worship." But perhaps the highest eulogium that can be passed on the uniform holiness of his character, is the effect it had on his brother in law, who upon daily beholding it exclaimed, "if none shall go to heaven but so holy as this, what will become of me?" and became so deeply impressed with the

importance of striving forward unto perfection, that he relinquished a profitable business, lest it should too much entangle him, and devoted his remaining years to the care of his soul."

The genius of Leighton is sublime, and is excelled only by his piety, if indeed these qualities of his writings can be separated from one another, and compared together. He clothes the most noble conceptions in the richest beauty of language, and illustrates them with a singular felicity. While some have greater fertility of imagination, few exhibit so chastened a beauty of thought, or such simplicity of diction. He appears with al, unconscious of his high excellency; never transgressor; from the loftiest flights, his fancy is not forced back, but willingly descends, and is humble. Hence he is ranked by some of the best judges, next to the inspired writers. As if, the nearer he comes in thought to that which is divine, and inconceivably glorious, he were only the more struck with the infirmity of man, he retires, with something of a natural humility, from the holy light whereto he had approached.

In a pastoral letter to the clergy of the Diocese of Dumblane, after several exhortations, he says: "But you will say, 'What does he, that speaks these things to us?' Alas! I am ashamed to tell you. All I dare say is this,—I think I see the beauty of holiness, and am enamored of it, though I attain it not; and how little soever I attain, I would rather live and die in the pursuit of it, than in the pursuit, yea, or in the possession or enjoyment though unpursued, of all the advantages the world affords."

With another observation of his, we would conclude our imperfect sketch of the life of this distinguished and venerable Bishop.

"Though the mariner sees not the pole-star, yet the needle of the compass that points to it, tells him which way he sails: Thus the heart that is touched with the loadstone of Divine love, trembling with godly fear, and still looking towards God by fixed believing, points at the love of election, and will the soul in course be heavenward, towards the haven of eternal rest."

H.

SUDDEN DEATH.

It is a remark of the thoughtless, that they would like to pass suddenly from the full enjoyment of life, to death—and we find also a clergyman used the same idea. It appears to us there is a lack of true philosophy in the thought. Whatever may be our state of preparation, we feel that the association of life, its business and its intercourse, tend to soil our garments, to distract our mind, and lead it off from the great object of human consideration: the lengthened death-sickness enables us to remedy the evil, and set our household in order to look on what we are leaving with that perfect estimate of its uses, which enable us to dispose of it, and to consider the relations and tendency of those whom we leave, so that we may properly direct their steps.

To rest on the "Mountains of Beulah," and to look beyond the flood, was the privilege of those who had sojourned long and carefully in the right road, according to Bunyan, and the fast foot that splashed aside the water of the divided stream, was not firm when the current set strong.

How he had contemplated long and profitably the slow approach of death, said, implored,

"Gently, most gently, on thy victim's head, Consumption, lay thy hand!"

And life itself is little else than a consumption, by which we slide downward from the cradle to the grave. Yet a deep slope and a greater angle in the descending grade, admonish us to approach the end of our journey, and give intimation for special preparation. He who is conscious (but who is?) of no imperfection, may wish to start upwards, like the perfect Prophet, with "the chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof." But in these latter day times, betwixt the flush of life and quenching of its brightness, moments, at least to say "receive my spirit," were cheaply purchased by a martyr's pangs.

He that receives a benefit without being thankful, robs the giver of his just reward. It must be a due reciprocation in virtue that can make the obliquer and obliged worthy.

From the Madisonian.

THE FORT STEPHENSON AFFAIR.

General Harrison and Colonel Croghan.

McAfee wrote a history of the west. Col. Croghan was of the opinion that an accurate representation of the affair of which he was the Hero was not given. He heard rumors that Gen. Harrison supervised McAfee's work—he heard other rumors that Gen. Harrison did him injustice in private conversation. Col. Croghan wrote to Gen. Harrison in great heat, five years after the war, using language which would only have been justified by the rumors which induced his correspondence had been known facts. Gen. Harrison answered him—Colonel Croghan apologized for his warmth. The correspondence was continued, and renewed again in 1825, and finally closed to the satisfaction of Col. Croghan and Gen. Harrison. This was a personal affair, originating not in any thing that occurred in the war, but in the acts of third persons. The *Globe*, by some means or other, we may guess how, has procured a portion of Croghan's letters, and published them, with a view, by their aid, of throwing discredit upon Gen. Harrison's character as a gentleman and a military man. It even accuses him of "jealousy, ingratitude and treachery," without any other proof than one side of a private correspondence, which originated in rumors, and ended in satisfaction—which had been consigned to oblivion by mutual consent, and with which the public had nothing to do, and which it had no business to know. The friends of Gen. Harrison make no issue with Col. Croghan. Col. Croghan will make no issue with Gen. Harrison. On the contrary, Gen. H. and his friends applaud the gallantry of Col. C. and Col. C. awards the meed of his praise to Gen. H. So far as the *Globe* goes beyond the personal matter, and attempts to throw a shade upon Gen. Harrison's conduct at Seneca Town and Lower Sandusky, it utterly fails of its object, and is not supported even by Colonel Croghan. Col. Croghan's letters at the time, the unanimous approval of all of Gen. H.'s officers and the historical facts and circumstances themselves, will forever preserve Gen. Harrison's reputation and character beyond all hazard from the assaults of malignant foes. The *Globe* cannot long triumph in a falsehood of history. We submit the facts and circumstances of the case to the public, by the following quotations from the *Globe*.—"Colonel Croghan's undoubted account of the attack on Fort Stephenson, and the manner in which he conducted it, is the true account. He had the better of the battle to be judged upon its merit without the slightest apprehension as to the conclusion to which every impartial mind will arrive:

In the month of June, while at Frankfort, Gen. Harrison was informed that Fort Meigs was again invested. Although he doubted the intention of the enemy to attack that place, at this time, he promptly started a reinforcement to its relief, and on the 23d reached there in person. It proved to be a false alarm, and the General returned to Lower Sandusky, on the 1st of July, and on the following day, set off for Cleveland, on business connected with public stores, and the building of boats for transporting the army across the lake. On the 23d, a body of eight hundred Indians were seen to pass Fort Meigs, for the purpose, it was supposed, of attacking Fort Winchester. Two days afterwards, the British and Indians appeared in great numbers, before Fort Meigs, then commanded by Gen. Clay. In the meantime, Capt. Oliver, accompanied by Captain McCune, was sent to apprise the Commander-in-chief of the fact; and reached him at Lower Sandusky, with certain information that the united force of the enemy, principally Indians, was not less than five thousand—a greater number than had ever been before assembled on any occasion during the war. Gen. Harrison, with remarkable accuracy of judgment, as the result proved, came to the conclusion, that this investment of Fort Meigs was a feint made by the enemy, to call his attention to that place, while Lower Sandusky or Cleveland, was really the point on which the next attack would be made. He immediately removed his head quarters to Seneca, nine miles above Lower Sandusky. From this place he could fall back and protect Upper Sandusky, or pass by a secret route to the relief of Fort Meigs—two points to be defended,—Lower Sandusky being comparatively of little importance. Major Conaghan was left at Lower Sandusky with one hundred and sixty regulars, for the defence of Fort Stephenson. There were about six hundred troops at Seneca—a force too small to advance upon Fort Meigs. Capt. McCune was sent back to General Clay, with the information, that as early as the commander-in-chief could collect a sufficient number of troops, he would relieve the fort. The day after the return of the express, the enemy raised the siege. As had been anticipated by Gen. Harrison, the British sailed round into Sandusky bay, while the Indians marched

across the swamps of Portage river, to aid in the projected attack on Lower Sandusky.

As early as the 21st of April, of this year, Gen. Harrison, in a letter to the Secretary of War, in speaking of the ulterior operations of the campaign, remarked: "I shall cause the movements of the enemy to be narrowly watched; but in the event of their landing at Lower Sandusky, that post cannot be saved. The stores there are not of much consequence, excepting about five hundred stand of arms, which I will cause to be removed as soon as the roads are practicable,—at present it is impossible." These arms were subsequently removed. Just before the express from Fort Meigs reached Gen. Harrison, he, in company with Major Croghan and other officers, had examined Fort Stephenson, and concluded that it could not be defended against heavy artillery; and, if the British should approach it by water, which would raise a presumption that they had brought their heavy artillery—the fort must be abandoned and burnt, provided a retreat could be effected with safety. In the orders left with Major Croghan, it was stated:—"Should the British troops approach you in force with cannon, and you can discover them in time to effect a retreat, you will do so immediately, destroying all the public stores." You must be aware that the attempt to retreat in the face of an Indian force, would be vain. Against such an enemy your garrison would be more safe, however great the number."

On the 29th, Gen. Harrison was informed that the siege of Fort Meigs had been abandoned. The scouts sent out by him reported that from the indications they believed an attack was mediated by the Indians, then lying in numbers on the south side of Fort Meigs, upon Upper Sandusky. Upon this information, a council of war was called, composed of McArthur, Cass, Ball, Paul, Wood, Hurlburt, Holmes and Graham, who were unanimously of opinion, that as Fort Stephenson was untenable against heavy artillery, and as it was relatively an unimportant post, that the garrison should not be reinforced, but withdrawn, and the place be destroyed. The following order was forthwith sent to Maj. Croghan: "Sir—Immediately on receiving this letter, you will abandon Fort Stephenson, set fire to it, and repair with your command this night to Head Quarters. Cross the river, and come up on the other side. If you should find or deem it impracticable to make good your march to this place, take the road to Huron, and pursue it with the utmost circumspection and despatch." The bearer of this dispatch losing his way, it did not reach Maj. Croghan until eleven o'clock of the next day. The Major was then of opinion that he could not retreat with safety, as the Indians were around the fort, in considerable numbers. A majority of his officers concurred in the opinion that to retreat was unsafe, and that the post could be maintained until at least further instructions were received from head quarters. The Major, therefore, promptly returned the following answer: "Sir: I have received yours of yesterday, ten o'clock, P. M., ordering me to destroy this place, and make good my retreat, which was received too late to be carried into execution. We have determined to maintain the place, and, by heavens, we can." The strong language of this note was well calculated to impress the Indians, who, with two thousand warriors, were then lying in the swamp, between that point and Fort Meigs, ready to strike upon either Seneca or the Upper Sandusky, in the event of Gen. Harrison's moving to Fort Stephenson. Under these circumstances, he was bound by every military principle, to retain that position in which he could, with the most certainty, accomplish the best results. He therefore determined to wait for a time, at least, the progress of events, hoping that reinforcements would arrive before the fort could be reduced. On the night of the 2d, he was informed that the enemy was retreating, and early the next morning, having in the night been reinforced by three hundred Ohio militia, he set out for the fort attended by the dragoons, and directing the remainder of the disposable force to follow under Gen's Cass and McArthur. Upon reaching the fort, the General was told by a wounded sergeant of the British troops that Tecumseh was in the swamp, South of Fort Meigs, ready to strike at Upper Sandusky, on the first opportunity. This information, corroborative of what he had before heard, induced the commander-in-chief to direct Gen. McArthur, who had not yet reached the fort, to return to Seneca with all possible despatch.

In his official report of this affair, Gen. Harrison said: "It will not be among the least of Gen. Proctor's mortifications to find that he has been baffled by a youth who has just passed his twenty-first year. He is, however, a hero worthy of his gallant uncle, George R. Clark." The President immediately conferred the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel, on Maj. Croghan.

Shortly afterwards an attack was made in some public prints upon the conduct of Gen. Harrison, in regard to the defense of Fort Stephenson. Maj. Croghan promptly replied to it, by forwarding to a newspaper in Cincinnati, a communication, under date Lower Sandusky, Aug. 27, 1813, in which he gives the reason already stated, for disobeying Gen. Harrison's order to destroy the fort and retreat to Seneca, and says:

"Sir: The General has just received your letter of this date, informing him that you had thought proper to disobey the order issued from this office, and delivered to you this morning. It appears that the information which dated the order was incorrect; and as you did not receive it in the night, as was expected, it might have been proper that you should have reported the circumstance and your situation, before you proceeded to its execution. This might have been passed over; but I am directed to say to you, that an officer who presumes to aver, that he has made his resolution, and that he will act in direct opposition to the orders of his General, can no longer be entrusted with separate command. Col. Wells is sent to relieve you. You will deliver the command to him, and repair with Col. Ball's squadron to this place. By command, &c., A. H. HOLMES, Ass't Adj. General."

In passing down, the dragoons met with a party of fourteen Indians, and killed twelve of them. When Major Croghan reached head quarters, he explained to the General his motives in writing the note, which were deemed satisfactory. In the mean time the scouts had reported to Gen. Harrison that the Indians had not gone in the direction of Upper Sandusky. Upon receiving this

*It has been intimated to us that Croghan's letters were in the possession of Gen. Jessup, and that the *Globe* received them from him. We hope this is not the case.

*The amount of stores at this place was inconsiderable; every thing valuable had been previously removed.

information, Maj. Croghan was directed to resume his post, with written instructions of the same import as had been previously given.

On the evening of 22d of July, some scouts sent out by General Harrison, discovered the British within twenty miles of Fort Stephenson, approaching the place by water. It was 12 o'clock, however, on the next day, August 1st, before these scouts, in returning to Seneca, by Lower Sandusky, communicated this information to Maj. Croghan, and a few hours afterwards the fort was actually invested by the British and Indians. A flag was now sent from the enemy demanding surrender. The messenger was informed that the commandant and garrison were determined to defend it to the last extremity.

The attack was promptly and gallantly sustained.

The result was glorious to the American arms, and covered the gallant Croghan and his officers and men, with honor.

Only one man was killed, and but seven wounded, belonging to the garrison. The loss of the enemy was not less than one hundred and fifty in killed and wounded.

General Harrison, when informed of the attack on Fort Stephenson, paused before moving to its relief. He was hourly expecting considerable reinforcements from the interior, but had not with him at Seneca, a disposable force of more than eight hundred men, the fifth of whom were cavalry, who, in the thick woods, extending the greater part of the way, between that place and Lower Sandusky, would have been of little use.

The remainder of these eight hundred men were raw recruits. To have marched upon an army, several thousand strong, with such a force, would, in all human probability, have resulted in its total destruction.

Again, in moving to Fort Stephenson, he must necessarily leave the camp at Seneca with one hundred and fifty sick soldiers in it, exposed to the Indian tomahawk; while Upper Sandusky, at which were ten thousand barrels of flour, besides other supplies of public stores, indispensable for the main object of the campaign, was equally liable to be attacked and destroyed by Tecumseh, who, with two thousand warriors, was then lying in the swamp, between that point and Fort Meigs, ready to strike at Upper Sandusky, in the event of Gen. Harrison's moving to Fort Stephenson. Under these circumstances, he was bound by every military principle, to retain that position in which he could, with the most certainty, accomplish the best results. He therefore determined to wait for a time, at least, the progress of events, hoping that reinforcements would arrive before the fort could be reduced. On the night of the 2d, he was informed that the enemy was retreating, and early the

ing paragraphs, alike honorable to the soldiers and the gentleman.

"It would be unwise to say that I am not flattered by the many handsome things which have been said about the defense which was made by the troops under my command; but I desire to plaudit which are bestowed upon me at the expense of Gen. Harrison.

"I have at all times enjoyed his confidence as far as my rank in the army entitled me to; and on proper occasions received his marked attention. I have felt the warmest attachment for him as a man, and my confidence in him as an able commander remains unshaken. I feel every assurance that he will at all times do me ample justice; and nothing could give me more pain than to see his enemies seize upon this occasion to deal out their unfriendly feelings and acrimonious dislike—and as long as he continues (as in my humble opinion he has hitherto done) to make the wisest arrangements and most judicious disposition, which the forces under his command will justify, I shall not hesitate to unite with the army in bestowing upon him that confidence which he so richly meritis, and which has on no occasion been withheld."

About the same time, the following article was published in one of the public prints of Cincinnati:

"Lower Seneca Town, Aug. 23, 1813.

"The undersigned, being the general, field, and staff officers, with that portion of the north-western army under the immediate command of General Harrison, have observed with regret and surprise, that charges, as improper in the form as in the substance, have been made against the conduct of Gen. Harrison during the recent investment of Lower Sandusky. At another time, and under ordinary circumstances, we should deem it improper and unilitary thus publicly to give any opinion respecting the movements of the army. But public confidence in the commanding general is essential to the success of the campaign, and caresslessly to withdraw or to withhold that confidence, is more than individual injustice; becomes a serious injury to the service. A part of the force, of which the American army consists, will derive its greatest strength and efficacy from a confidence in the commanding general, and from those moral causes which accompany and give energy to public opinion. A very erroneous idea respecting the number of the troops at the disposal of the General, has doubtless been the primary cause of those unfortunate and unfounded impressions. A sense of duty forbids us from giving a detailed view of our strength at that time. In that respect, we have fortunately experienced a very favorable change. But we refer the public to the General's official report to the Secretary of War, of Maj. Croghan's successful defense at Lower Sandusky. In this will be found a statement of our whole disposable force, and he who believes that with such a force, and under the circumstances which then occurred, Gen. Harrison ought to have advanced upon the enemy, must be left to correct his opinion in the school of experience.

"On a review of the course then adopted, we are decidedly of the opinion, that it was such as was dictated by military wisdom, and a due regard to our own circumstances and the situation of the enemy. The reasons for this opinion it is evidently improper to give, but we hold ourselves ready at a future period, when other circumstances shall have intervened, to satisfy every man of its correctness who is anxious to investigate and willing to receive the truth. And with a steady acquiescence, beyond the claims of military duty, we are prepared to obey a General, whose measures meet our most deliberate approbation, and merit that of his country.

Jewis Cass, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
Stephen Wells, Col. 17 R. U. S. I.
T. D. Owings, Col. 17 R. U. S. I.
George Paul, Col. 17 R. U. S. I.
J. C. Bartlett, Col. Q. M. G.
James V. Ball, Lieut. Col.
Robert Morrison, Lieut. Col.
George Todd, Maj. 17 R. U. S. I.
William Trigg, Maj. 28 R. U. S. I.
James Smiley, Maj. 28 R. U. S. I.
R. D. Graham, Maj. 17 R. U. S. I.
Geo. Croghan, Maj. 17 R. U. S. I.
J. Hukill, Maj. and As't. Inf. Gen.
E. D. Wood, Maj. Engineers."

These two documents, spontaneously given, and from the highest possible authority, must, with all honorable minds, relieve the commandant in chief from the censure which partizan liberality attempted to cast upon him, in this affair. It is plucking no leas from the laurels which the gallantry of the youthful Croghan entwined around his brows, in the defense of Fort Stephenson, to claim for his commander, the credit of having acted, on this occasion, with prudence, fidelity, and profound military skill.

From the Cincinnati (Ohio) Republican.
GEN'L HARRISON'S SPEECH AT CARTHAGE.

We insert, according to promise, so much of Gen. Harrison's speech at Carthage, on the 20th ult., as related to the subject of Abolition.

"Having recently received a letter from a personal friend, who is a member of an Abolition Society, proposing to me two questions, which he requested me to answer; but having from necessity, arising from the absolute impossibility of my answering the numerous letters I receive, requiring my opinion upon political subjects, declined to answer any from individuals, I willingly embrace the opportunity of answering them which this occasion has given me, without violating the

rule I had found myself under the necessity of adopting.

The questions are the following, viz:—
1st.—Do you believe the people of the United States possess an unrestricted right to discuss any subject, that to them may seem worthy of consideration?

2d.—Do you believe the people of the United States have the right to petition their Legislatures for the redress of whatever they may deem a grievance, and for the adoption of such measures as the petitioners may think conducive to the welfare of the nation?

I do not hesitate to answer both of these questions in the affirmative. The Constitution of the United States, and that of our own state, have secured to the people the enjoyment of the rights referred to in both questions, entirely unrestricted but by their own sense of propriety, and the legal rules which protect the rights of others. The freedom of speech and of the press, are the distinguishing characteristics of free government. Without them, we might call our country a Republic, but it would be so only in name; like that of Rome, under the Emperors, it might be a mask to cover the most horrible despotism. The right of the people to write and to speak openly and freely upon all matters of public policy is the palladium of all civil and religious liberty." The authors of our Constitution must have known that it would be subject to abuses to be used for improper and indeed sometimes for criminal purposes; yet they declared it without restriction. More than half a century has passed away since it came into operation, and although upon one memorable occasion it was resorted to for the purpose of giving effect to councils tending to paralyze the efforts of the nation, in the midst of a dangerous war, and to encourage the enemy to persevere in supporting their unjust pretensions, still these declarations of the rights in relation to writing, speaking and publishing, have been suffered to remain in all their pristine force. I should be the last person who could, under any circumstances, consent to restrict them by legal enactments.

I must, however, take this occasion to repeat what I have before declared, that the discussion of the right of one portion of the states which compose our Union to hold slaves by an assemblage of citizens of other states, which hold none, is in my opinion not sanctioned by the spirit of the Constitution. If it is tolerated by the broad and unrestricted declaration in the Constitution, to which I have referred, it is forbidden by the general tenor of that instrument, and the fundamental principle of the government which it has established.

Our government is certainly one of a very complicated character, difficult in some of its aspects to be well understood. To foreign governments it presents, and was intended to present, a power clothed with the most important attributes of sovereignty; and so far as our relations with them may be concerned, they are to see nothing beyond that which is described in our glorious motto "E Pluribus Unum." We are, however, not "one," in the sense that it would be understood if applied to other nations which have been formed from once disjoined and separate parts. Our Union is not that which, like marriage, merges the whole rights of the parties in a common stock. We are not

"joined like meeting rivers which roll into the sea on a common flood, and are no more distinguished."

Our Union is more properly like an ordinary copartnership composed of a number of individuals, who each furnish a portion of capital to be subjected to the control of the majority of the partners, but who each also retain another portion under their own exclusive management. With the latter neither the partners collectively nor individually have any more right to interfere than if there existed no sort of connection between them. This is, also, the theory of our General and State Governments. Over the powers retained by the states respectively, neither the General Government nor the other states, nor the citizens of the other states, can exercise the least control. If this opinion is correct, it follows that discussions in public assemblies in relation to the institutions of other states, with a view to alter or affect them, was not in the contemplation either of those who framed the Constitution, or those by whom it was adopted. Let us apply the theory it endeavor to maintain to this assembly. We are here, some three thousand persons, in the double character of citizens of Ohio and citizens of the United States. In the first, we can undertake the consideration and discussion of any subject belonging to our state policy, embody our sentiments in the shape of resolutions or petitions, and in the event of a supposed grievance, present them to the appropriate state authorities for redress. As citizens of the United States we are competent to consider and discuss any subject of national policy, and by a similar process submit the result of our deliberations, if we should choose to do so, to that department of the Federal Government which possesses the power to give us relief. But in which of these characters, either as citizens of Ohio, or as citizens of the United States, could we, consistently with the theory and spirit of the Constitution, discuss a subject belonging exclusively to any other state?

There are many principles to be found in the Constitutions of some of the states (other than the toleration of slavery) which are very much unlike those of Ohio. The property qualification of voters for instance. This is a restriction upon the right of suffrage to which personally I am opposed. I would accord this important privilege to every citizen. Having ascertained that he was a citizen, I

would not proceed to inquire the amount of money he had in his pocket, or what other species of property he might possess. With these sentiments I might offer for your adoption a resolution declaring that the restricted suffrage in some of the states was an aristocratical feature in their systems of government, and should be abolished. Such a proposition could not fail to create much surprise, and bring to the mind of every man in the assembly that neither in his capacity as to a citizen of Ohio nor in the United States, could he interfere with the people of Massachusetts, Virginia and Louisiana, in the management of their domestic concerns. Should I be asked if I thought that any harm could arise from such a discussion, I answer decidedly in the affirmative. Harm in more ways than one. It would tend more, perhaps, than any thing else, to destroy the idea of the perfect individuality and distinctness of the state governments, which has ever been considered as one of the most important features in our system, and prepare the minds of the people for the prostration of the barriers which have been erected with so much art and care between the general and state Governments, and those of the states respectively, and finally lead to that dreaded consolidation which, in the opinions of our wisest and best statesmen, would be the immediate precursor of the downfall of liberty. It could not fail, also, to impair, if not entirely destroy those feelings of confidence and affection between the citizens of these states, which is the only effectual bond of our Union.

From the discussion of any question in an abstract form, no possible injury could arise.

I conclude with the repetition of my opinion that the right of the people to write on, speak on, and discuss any subject which they may deem worthy of consideration, and that of petitioning for the redress of any thing which they may consider a grievance, are secured to them both by the Federal and state Constitutions, and that these rights can neither be impaired nor restricted. The abuse of these rights is no argument for abolishing them. In the forcible language of the late distinguished Chief Justice of the United States, "it is an evil inseparable from the good to which it is allied, a shoot which cannot be stripped from the stalk without vitally wounding the plant from which it is torn."

From the National Intelligencer.

The Mobile Commercial Register of the 26th ultimo, says: "In Tennessee our party is in great spirits. Polk is driving the falsehoods of the Feds before him, and their humbug Convention, with copious draughts of hard cider, won't save them."

The way in which "Polk" is "driving the falsehoods of the Feds before him," will be apparent to every reader from a perusal of the following, from which it is evident that, instead of driving "the Feds"—by which term the Republicans who are intended—before him, these "Feds" in reality are driving "Polk" before them.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER

Signed by One-Hundred and Seventeen Citizens in Blount County, Tennessee, published in the Knoxville Times.

July 28, 1840.

To his Excellency Gov. Polk:

SIR: We, the undersigned citizens of Blount county, assisted by our votes, at the last August election, to make you Governor of our state. In doing so, we were influenced by your of repeated declaration, that you desired no higher or other office than that in the gift of Tennesseeans, and a confident belief that, such being the fact, you would unremittingly devote your time and talents to the duties of your office; but, with mortification and regret, we find you have abandoned your post of duty, and assumed the elevated task of a *stump orator* and *itinerant political missionary* for a President who cannot find pocket change enough in an annual salary of \$25,000 to pay for keeping his dish-rags and strainer-clothes. Such conduct, sir, is beneath the dignity of a Governor.

We, therefore, as your employers in part, order you back to the place assigned you by the laws of your country, and demand of you the discharge of the duties of your office in good faith.

We, as freemen, voted for you for Governor—as freemen, we intend to vote for the Hero of Tippecanoe for President: and should we find he becomes an emanation of pampered living upon the People's money as to require one hundred dollars worth of artificial flowers to decorate his dinner table, and gold knives to butter his bread, we will endeavor to select some other man, who will think more of the *duties* than the *pageantry* and *ostentation* of his office."

From the Madisonian.

A PLAIN TALK ON POLITICAL MATTERS.

Noted down by Peter Ploughboy.

FOURTH DAY.

How the hard money system would operate on the farmer and laborer.

Col. R. You said the hard money system would not affect the condition of the laborer, because, though he could get but 20 or 25 cents per day for his labor, still as he could buy wheat and other things so much cheaper it would be all the same to him?

Cipias. And would it not?

Col. R. Not far from it. Of course the reduction of wages in this country would not affect prices in other countries, especially those that are now and always have been hard money countries.

From the Baltimore Pilot.
SERGEANT JOEL DOWNING TO GENERAL JACKSON.

Dowlingville, away down east in the State of Maine, July, 1840.

Dear General: In respect to your letter, dated at the Hermitage, 23d of June, and sent to the editor of the Nashville Union, I think down along here it's all over sugar in his family? Can be afford to labor a day for a pound and a half of coffee or sugar, and three days for a pound of tea, and indulge in either? And can the farmer afford to buy a silk dress for his wife or daughter when he must give four or five bushels of wheat and may be more per yard for it? No. None but the rich would be able to enjoy these comforts; the poor would have to live and dress at the peasantries in Russia, Turkey, Egypt, and other hard money countries do, and be treated as the Russian serfs are by their masters.

Cipias. I suppose they would.

Col. R. Then how can the laborer enjoy the comfort of a cup of coffee or tea, or use sugar in his family? Can be afford to labor a day for a pound and a half of coffee or sugar, and three days for a pound of tea, and indulge in either? And can the farmer afford to buy a silk dress for his wife or daughter when he must give four or five bushels of wheat and may be more per yard for it? No. None but the rich would be able to enjoy these comforts; the poor would have to live and dress at the peasantries in Russia, Turkey, Egypt, and other hard money countries do, and be treated as the Russian serfs are by their masters.

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And can



HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, September 10.

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT
WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Electoral Ticket.

1. Col. CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke.
2. Geo. JAMES WELLBORN, of Wilkes.
3. DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincoln.
4. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
5. JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell.
6. Hon. ABRAM RENCHER, of Chatham.
7. JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore.
8. Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9. CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10. Col. WILLIAM L. LONG, of Halifax.
11. WILLIAM W. CHERYL, of Bertie.
12. THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimans.
13. JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington.
14. JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret.
15. DANIEL B. BAKER, of New Hanover.

Whig Meetings.

The meeting at the Log Cabin in Chapel Hill, will take place on Saturday the 19th instant. Dr. Smith, the Whig Electoral candidate for this district, will address the people. It is expected that several staunch Whigs, who are able to give reasons for the faith which is within them, and among them the talented Mr. Rayner, will be present. It is hoped the citizens of Orange generally will attend.

A meeting will be held at Chesley F. Fausett's on Saturday the 26th inst., at which the Whig candidate for Elector will address the people. Capt. Berry, the Van Buren candidate, it is expected, will also be present.

Preparations are making for a great Whig Festival, to be held at Cumberland Gap, on the 10th inst., by citizens of the states of Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. A committee was appointed by the committee of arrangements, to provide a quantity of "beans, pork, bacon, corn, oats, bread stuffs, &c." for the accommodation of persons who were unable to bring supplies for themselves. A resolution was adopted requesting all persons who may attend the meeting not to bring any ardent spirits on the ground during the continuance of the celebration, but to use hard cider alone.

Indiana.—Official returns show that the Whig candidate has been elected Governor of the state, by a majority of 8,637.

Of fifteen Senators elected, it is said 14 are Whigs and 1 Van. In the House of Representatives, there are 72 Whigs, and 18 Vans.

Vermont.—Returns have been received from about two-thirds of the state, comprising 129 towns, which have given a Whig majority of 9,618; a clear Whig gain since last year of 5,598! The remaining towns last year gave a majority of about 17,000 to the Loco Foco; but the Whig majority in the state will not be reduced below 9,000.

In four districts the Whig candidates for Congress have been elected. In the fifth, returns from six towns only have been received, which show a Whig gain of 2,23; it is probable, therefore, that they have carried this district also.

The Whigs have both branches of the Legislature by very large majorities.

Latter accounts make it quite certain that the Whigs have elected their whole delegation in Congress, being a gain of two.

An error of some consequence occurred in the first number of "A Plain Talk," published in our paper of the 27th ult. in the paragraph near the bottom of the third column of the first page. Speaking of a large quantity of corn purchased by the Government and sold at great loss, it is said that it cost "from a dollar and a half to two thousand dollars per bushel;" the word "thousand" was put in by mistake in correcting. The word properly belongs to the preceding paragraph. The cost of the supplies enumerated, including transportation, buildings, &c.

Under such circumstances, how contemptible does this demagogue appear, when he descends from his high place in the Senate, and roams over the country, retailing slanders against the living and the dead.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hermite, Aug. 18, 1840.

MR. CLAY'S REPLY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Your surprise, I am quite sure, will be as great as mine was, on the perusal of a note, signed Andrew Jackson, addressed to the editor of the *Nashville Union*, and bearing date on the 18th instant.

The circumstances of my present visit to Nashville are well known here. I declined repeated invitations to attend the Convention held on the 17th instant, and finally yielded to an unusual appeal, with which I was honored, and which it would be difficult for any man to resist.

I was called upon to address the Convention. In what terms of respect, and,

Harrison (through Gen. Jessup) the model voted to him some years before by Congress, is dated "26th February, 1815;" it should have been 1825—Mr. Monroe was not President in 1815.

Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay.

A great Whig Festival was held at Nashville, Tenn. on the 17th ult., at which the citizens of the surrounding states attended in large numbers. Delegates were in attendance from twenty-three states, and the whole number assembled was variously estimated at from forty to sixty thousand. Among other distinguished individuals was the Hon. Henry Clay, whose attendance had been pressed upon him by an invitation signed by some three hundred ladies of Nashville. Of course Mr. Clay delivered a speech, a copy of which we have received, and intend placing it in the columns of the *Recorder* next week. In the mean time we publish the following letters, which have been brought forth by an observation made by Mr. Clay. The Standard, and other administration prints which we have received, appear to be afraid to trust their readers with the whole matter, and therefore publish only Gen. Jackson's letter. We do not choose to follow their example, being satisfied that neither the Whig cause, nor the fame of Mr. Clay, has any thing to fear from an exhibition of both sides of the question. In relation to the matter we shall now only observe, that the default of Mr. Livingston to a very large amount was a fact known to all the country; and Mr. Swartwout's connection with Aaron Burr, though perhaps never proved, was fully believed by many individuals. We do not know that the guilt of Aaron Burr was ever proved, yet few believe him innocent. Dragging up from among exploded calumnies, the foul charge of bargain and corruption against Mr. Clay, is a humiliation which we were not prepared to expect from a person who had filled the high office of President of the United States.

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.

To the Editor of the *Union*:

SIR:—Being informed that the Hon.

Henry Clay of Kentucky, in his public speech at Nashville, yesterday, alleged

that I had appointed the Hon. Edward Livingston Secretary of State when he

was a defaulter and knowing him to be

one, I feel that I am justified in declaring

the charge to be false. It is known to

all the country that the nominations made

by the President to the Senate, are refer

red to appropriate committees of that body,

whose duty it is to inquire into the

character of the nominees, and that if

there is any evidence of default, or any

disqualifying circumstance existing a

gainst them, a rejection of the nomination

follows. Mr. Livingston was a

member of the Senate from the state of

Louisiana, when he was nominated by

me. Can Mr. Clay say that he opposed

the confirmation of his nomination, be

cause he was a defaulter? If so, the jour

nals of the Senate will answer. But his

confirmation by the Senate is conclusive

proof that no such objection, if made,

was sustained, and I am satisfied that

such a charge against him could not have

been substantiated.

I am also informed that Mr. Clay

charged me with appointing Samuel

Swartwout Collector of the port of New

York, knowing that he had been an as

sociate of Aaron Burr. To this charge

it is proper to say that I knew of Mr.

Swartwout's connection with Aaron Burr,

precisely as I did that of Mr. Clay him

self, when the history of the times did

not do him great injustice far from

avoiding an association with Burr when

he was at the town of Lexington in Ken

tucky. Yet Mr. Clay was appointed

Secretary of State, and I may say confi

ciently with recommendations for char

acter and fitness not more favorable than

those produced to me by the citizens of

New York in behalf of Mr. Swartwout.

Mr. Clay, too, at the time of his own ap

pointment to that high office, it will be

recalled, was directly charged through

out the Union with having bargained for

it, and by none was this charge more ear

nestly made than by his present associ

ates in Tennessee, Messrs. Bell and Fox.

Under such circumstances, how con

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with which I was honored, and which it

would be difficult for any man to resist.

I was called upon to address the Conven

tion. In what terms of respect, and,

for his military services, of praise, I spoke of the distinguished individual who is the occasion of this note, all who heard me can testify. Among the subjects which I discussed was that of the degeneracy in public virtue, and especially the delinquency and infidelity in public officers, of which within the last few years we have had such lamentable proof.

In assigning causes for this deplorable state of things, I stated, as among them,

the subversion of the rule laid down by

Mr. Jefferson, of honesty, capacity, and

loyalty to the Constitution, and the sub

stitution for it of one founded on devotion

and subversiveness not to the country, but

to the chief of a party; that persons

appointed to office too often considered

themselves as being only put in possession

of their legitimate share of the spoils of

victory, instead of feeling bound by the

obligations of a sacred trust confided

to the benefit of the people. In respect to

deserters, I referred to the case of Mr.

Livingston, of whose attainments as a

jurist, not more consistent with truth

than my feelings, I spoke in the highest

terms. He was one of the earliest and

one of the greatest defaulters. His case

occurred under Mr. Jefferson's adminis

tration. The records both of the Execu

tive and Judicial Departments estab

lished no insuperable barrier to a pro

motion to one of the highest offices in the

government. I did not attribute to Gen.

Jackson's knowledge of the default. I

went even so far as to say that he might

not have reflected upon the consequences

of the appointment of an individual so

situated. I most now say that until Gen.

Jackson otherwise asserts, I am constrained

to believe that he could not have been

ignorant of a fact so conspicuous in the

annals of our country as that of the default

of Mr. Livingston, to the amount of \$100,

000.

It was in the train of the same thought and argument that I adduced the appointment of Mr. S. Swartwout to the office of Collector of the most important port in the United States, as one of most unfortunate and injurious examples. His participation in the schemes of Col. Burr was a fact of such universal notoriety that it was a virtual proclamation to all who were or might be defaulters, that their infidelity in a public trust constituted no insuperable barrier to a promotion to one of the highest offices in the Government. I did not attribute to Gen. Jackson a knowledge of the default. I went even so far as to say that he might not have reflected upon the consequences of the appointment of an individual so situated. I must now say that until Gen. Jackson otherwise asserts, I am constrained to believe that he could not have been ignorant of a fact so conspicuous in the annals of our country as that of the default of Edward Livingston, Esq., as Attorney of the United States in the District of New York, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to the amount of about \$100,000.

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"Wearing Daddy's Clothes."—Our readers may have somewhere seen a cut or pictorial representation of a remarkable youth of some ten years old, rigged out in his daddy's clothes, hat, coat, vest, pantaloons, boots and all. If they have not seen such, they may easily imagine how such a picture would look. To a passenger, for all things in the world, this puts him in mind of the attempt that is now making by the Federal leaders to dress Van Buren out in the clothes of Gen. Jackson. The old General's long military boots are too long for Van Buren's entire legs—his coat tail drags on the ground—his vest looks like a box coat—and his pantaloons there is no room left for them.

But seriously, why do not the friends of Mr. Van Buren support him on his own merits? Why do they continually try to keep their real man out of sight? Why try to disguise him in another man's garments, and run upon some other man's popularity? Why do they name their political papers "Old Hickory," and societies "Hickory Clubs?"

Why do they studiously avoid all associations which call up recollections of Martin Van Buren? Not ashamed of you candidate, we hope, that you thus mount him on another man's back? But the trick will never work well. It is one of those wonderfully nice laid traps, that very cunning politicians often lay, but which the most shallow mind can see through at a glance; which, in fact, deceive not their authors, and which all despise. And in this case, it is the most abject acknowledgement which can be made of the utter weakness and unpopularity of their candidate. You cannot make the people believe that Martin Van Buren is "Old Hickory," though you dress him up in Jackson's old clothes.

Galena Gazette.

The cost of Intemperance.—The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Temperance Society was recently held in London. The Bishop of Norwich presided. In the course of his remarks, he said there were supposed to be in Great Britain 23,000,000 souls, who had consumed 25,000,000 gallons of ardent spirits; the cost of bread less the support of that number of people would be, 25,000,000, whilst the money expended for the above quantity of spirits, amounted to £44,000,000. This quantity of spirits would form a river 100 miles long, 30 feet deep, and as many feet wide.

A Drunken Member.—A member of the Glasgow Scottish Herald says that it was the practice in that city, four years since, to shave the heads of all persons who ever carried drunk to the police—a practice which was attended with the most marked benefit to the morality of the city. Were the same punishment awarded here, we believe that Recorder Baldwin's business would be materially lessened. The Glasgow editor says:

"Well do we remember the effects produced by this unique punishment—and how astonished were those who had been 'dressed' the preceding night when they appeared before the magistrate in the morning; their hands wandered over their smooth pates in some instances they could not be convinced of their own identity—imagine the bar officer had brought forward the wrong man, and upon the whole so well did the system work that it was a perfect rarity to see a shaved man brought back to the office a second time; indeed so alarmed did the habitual tippler become from the method that one incorrigible of the crew always carried a wig in his pocket, in anticipation of finding himself docked in the morning."

He that is truly polite knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation; and is equally remote from insipid complaisance and low familiarity.

A Card.

To the Whigs of North Carolina.—It is the wish of the Whig party in parts of the state, that a Convention should be held in this place on the 5th of October next. Believing this suggestion to have met with general approbation, we hereby announce in behalf of the Whig party of North Carolina, that there will be a Whig State Convention held in the City of Raleigh on the 5th of October next—the day on which was achieved the victory of the Thames, when the friends of "Harrison and reform" throughout the state will be expected to be represented, either in person or by delegates. Whigs of North Carolina! Your country expects every man to do his duty!

CHARLES MANLY,
J. H. BRYAN,
GEORGE W. HAYWOOD,
THOMAS J. LENAY,
JAMES BEDELL,
HENRY W. MILLER,
WESTON B. GALE,
HUGH MCQUEEN,
W. H. BATTLE.

Raleigh, Aug. 25, 1840.

A Meeting of Camp Martine.—will be held at Cedar Grove, eight miles north of Hillsborough, commencing on Thursday, the 17th day of September next.

CALL AND SEE!

NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a fine assortment of Goods suited to the season; consisting in part of

Clothes, Camisoles, Vestings, &c.

Silks, Muslins, Calicos, &c.

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c.

embracing all articles usually brought to this market; all of which will sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers and punctual dealers only.

Having been engaged for some time in dealing with the people of the town and county, under the firm of O. F. Long & Co., it is deemed unnecessary to say more than to make this simple announcement.

J. W. Jr. & Co. return their thanks to the public, for the very liberal share of patronage extended to them since they commenced business.

April 25.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

August Term, 1840.

Samuel Wortham v. Thomas Burton.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the plaintiff in this case, is not a resident of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for three weeks successively, that said plaintiff be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and show cause, if any he hath, wherefore a judgment rendered in his favor against Thomas Burton and Person Nichols, at February Term, 1840, of said Court, shall not be set aside.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price adv. \$2 80.

Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of CHESLEY F. GEORGE, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber at August Term 1840, of Orange County Court, he hereby requires all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to him without delay, and all having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be insisted on in bar of their recovery.

JOHN HAYES, Adm'r.

August 25. 36-5w

Notice.

AT August Term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, the subscriber was qualified as executor to the last will and testament of JANE ALLEN, deceased, and obtained letters testamentary thereon; he therefore requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be insisted on in bar of their recovery.

JOHN SCOTT, Ex'r.

August 26. 36-3w

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have purchased the entire stock of Goods which belonged to Paul, Mollan & Co., and will continue

The Importing and Wholesale Dry Goods Business,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

PAUL, M'ILWAINE & Co.

As the business will be conducted on the same principles which governed the former House, the new concern respectfully request a continuation of the very extensive support which that Firm experienced.

D'ARCY PAUL,

JAMES M'ILWAINE,

MOSES PAUL.

Petersburg, Va., July 7. 35-3w

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I offer for sale the Plantation on which I reside, two miles east of Hillsborough, on the road leading to Oxford. It contains about one hundred and forty-six acres of land, eighty or ninety of which is in a state of cultivation. There are two productive Meadow, an Oil Mill, and very comfortable Buildings, and a spring of good water near the house. I consider it one of the most desirable situations in this part of the state, and to a person who can give his attention it can be made profitable. My only object in selling is to settle permanently in the south.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON.

July 15. 30-4w

Wool for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on terms suitable to the times two hundred pounds of prime WOOL, or upwards of 75 pounds of his year's Lamb, just taken off of his improved stock from Major's importation, suitable for Hatters, with second shearing for hats or Mixing, and first and second qualities of long wool, spring shearing, suitable for Blankets or double wove Cloth, &c. &c.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON.

July 29. 35-3w

Caswell Democrat.

THE subscriber proposes publishing in Yanceyville, N. Carolina, a weekly newspaper with the above title, if patronage sufficient be extended to him.

In assuming the responsible station of Editor, he feels all the diffidence naturally incidental to one, conscious of his inferiority to many of the talented veterans of the corps editorial. But a crisis has arrived in our country in which it behoves every man to do his duty, and we for one are disposed to contribute all our power, how feeble soever it may be, to the maintenance of those principles for which our illustrious forefathers pledged their lives and their sacred honor, and for which many of them fought, bled and died. The columns of the "Democrat" will be devoted to the principles avowed by the present Administration and the Democratic party generally. We consider the political warfare now carried on between the friends of Mr. Van Buren and those of General Harrison, antagonistic as that characterized the fierce contest between the elder Adams and Mr. Jefferson. Arguments were the weapons used by the parties then—not so now! The humiliating spectacles daily exhibited to our view, to bolster up a party evidently on the wane and which seems conscious of the fact, from the novel, not to say ridiculous means to which it resorts, are calculated to excite in the bosoms of all friends to rational liberty, a degree of indignation that must prompt them to suppress by all fair means, such attempts to gull them.

The Whig party must presume much on the ignorance and gullibility of the people, for a moment to suppose that their attention can long be diverted from the true issue, by the idle parade of log cabin.

N. B. Those indebted to the deceased, will make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOMAS LYNCH, Ex'r.

August 24. 36-3w

Notice.

THE School Committee for the several districts of the county of Orange are notified, that upon giving satisfactory information to the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents that they have erected School Houses, and have Schools in operation, they can apply to the Chairman for funds at any time after the 1st day of October next.

JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk.

August 28. 36-3m

Notice.

THE School Committee for the several districts of the county of Orange are notified, that upon giving satisfactory information to the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents that they have erected School Houses, and have Schools in operation, they can apply to the Chairman for funds at any time after the 1st day of October next.

JOHN TOLINGER, Chm'r.

August 28. 36-2m

Notice.

ON Thursday the 17th of September next, I shall offer for sale at the late residence of JOHN CHRISTOPHER, deceased, all the personal property belonging to the said deceased, on a credit of twelve months, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

N. B. Those indebted to the deceased, will make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOMAS LYNCH, Ex'r.

August 24. 36-3w

Notice.

AT August Term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange County, the subscribers were qualified as executors of the last will and testament of the late JOSHUA JOHNSON, deceased, and obtained letters testamentary thereon; they, therefore, require all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all bid to the same to make payment without delay.

JOSEPH HOSKINS, Ex'r.

CALVIN JOHNSON, Ex'r.

ANNA JOHNSON, Ex'r.

August 24. 36-3w

Shoes! Shoes!!

PARKER & NELSON

WE just received 600 pairs of Ladies' Shoes, assorted, 300 do. Men's do. do. 150 do. Misses' and Children's do. ALSO, Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 29. 34-

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16-

SALT.

THE subscriber has just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Alum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.

September 4. 36-

Notice.

WOULD respectfully inquire those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts with me.

Notice.

THE Legatees of MARTHA RAY, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and receive their respective legacies, as the subscriber is prepared to settle with them, and will not be held responsible for interest after this date.

JAMES JACKSON, Jr. Ex'r.

August 15. 36-3w

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York, embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 36-

NEW GOOD NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 36-

Mosby's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are intended for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease in which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOSBY'S LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened ones which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against such medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons.

The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the helpful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the heart, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clear stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Mosby's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Langor, and Melancholy, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropstems of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inflammatory Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Cold and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Mosby requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say of their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Mosby's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health